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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/367,081	01/24/2000	JEAN-FRANCOIS PENNEAU	15675.P291	3851

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EXAMINER

VO, HAI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1771

DATE MAILED: 02/12/2002

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

MF-8

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/367,081

Applicant(s)

PENNEAU ET AL.

Examiner

Hai Vo

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9,21 and 25-115 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9,21 and 25-115 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

1. Claims 10-20 and 22-24 were cancelled and claims 30-115 were added in the amendment received on 01/15/02.

Election/Restrictions

2. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, 1-9, 21, 25-29 in Paper No. 7 is acknowledged.

Claim Objections

3. Claims 1-9, 21, and 25-115 are objected because the phrase "characterized in that" should be changed to comprising or wherein. Correction is appropriate.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5. Claims 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, 21, 25-31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 41-49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 62, 64-69, 71, 72, 74, 76, 78, 79, 82, 83, 85-91, 112, 113 and 115 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Andersen et al (US 5,665,442). Andersen discloses a highly inorganically filled sheet with a homogeneous structure prepared from moldable mixture comprising an organic polymer binder and at least 20% by weight of inorganic filler (examples 1-6, column 21, lines 33-35).
With regard to claims 8, 31, 41, 42, 61, 62, 82, 83, 115 Andersen discloses silica fume having a high surface area and being incorporated into the porous composite sheet (column 26, lines 58-60).

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With regard to claims 4, 6, 33, 35, 37, 38, 53, 55, 57, 58, 74, 76, 78, 79, 112 and 113 Andersen discloses suitable synthetic organic binder being poly(vinyl alcohol), acrylic polymer (column 24, lines 11-19).

With regard to claims 2, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 66, 68, 69, 72, 87, 88, 90, 91 since the article of Andersen is made of the same materials and produced by the same extrusion process. It is the examiner's position that the article of Andersen would inherently exhibit a BET specific surface and a tensile strength within the ranges as claimed by the present invention.

With regard to claim 26, Andersen discloses application of the composite products for packaging (column 59, line 32).

With regard to claims 25, and 27-29, It has been held that a recitation with respect to the manner in which a claimed composite product is intended to be employed does not differentiate the claimed composite product from a prior art laminated sheet satisfying the claimed structural limitations. *Ex parte Masham*, 2 USPQ2d 1647 (1987).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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7. Claims 3, 9, 32, 39, 43, 50, 52, 59, 63, 70, 73, 80, 84, 92-95, 97, 99-101, 103-110 and 114 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersen et al (US 5,665,442). Andersen is silent as to the mean diameter of the pore. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have altered the size range of the pores since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have optimized the size range of the pores motivated by the desire to control the degree of porosity of the film.

With regard to claims 9, 43, 63, and 84, Andersen is silent as to the specific surface range of the filler. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have altered the specific surface range of the filler since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have optimized the specific surface range of the filler motivated by the desire to provide high initial cohesiveness of the freshly formed sheet.

With regard to claims 39, 59, 80, 114, Andersen is silent as to the molecular weight range of polyether. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have altered the molecular weight range of the polyether since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are

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disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have optimized the molecular weight range of the polyether motivated by the desire to obtain an ease of handling and processing the matrix material.

With regard to claims 92-95, 97, 99-101, 103-110, Andersen is silent as to the granule shape of the composite product. *In re Dailey*, 149 USPQ 47 (CCPA 1976), there is nothing on the record that convinces the examiner that the particular shape of the composite product is significant or is anything more than one of numerous shapes a person of ordinary skill in the art would find obvious for the purpose of providing the shape of the composite product, therefore, the shape of the composite product in itself would not render the claims patentable over Andersen. See *Graham v. John Deere Co.*,

8. Claims 34, 54, 75, 96 and 111 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersen et al (US 5,665,442) as applied to claims 1, 30, 51, 71, 92 in view of Rakestraw et al (US 5,458,836). Andersen does not disclose fluorinated polyolefin. Rakestraw discloses fluorinated polyolefin useful with the extrusion die (column 5, lines 29-40). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have used fluorinated polyolefin as the elastomer of the composite product since the equivalence of the polyolefin, fluorinated polyolefin for their use in the thermoplastic elastomers and the

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selection of any of these known equivalents would be within the level of the ordinary skill in the art.

9. Claims 5, 7, 36, 40, 56, 60, 77, 81, 98, and 102 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Andersen et al (US 5,665,442) as applied to claims 1, 30, 51, 71, and 92 in view of Coughlin (US 4,403,007). Andersen is silent as to polyolefin. Coughlin discloses a filled thermoplastic composition comprising 5 to 55% by weight of ethylene copolymer, 1 to 15% by weight of polyether, and about 40 to 90% by weight of filler (abstract). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have altered the amount of polyolefin in the composition since it has been held that where the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, discovering the optimum or workable ranges involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. It would have been obvious to the skilled artisan to have optimized the amount of polyolefin motivated by the desire to obtain a final product with good adhesion, good toughness and low cost.

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-9, 21, and 25-29 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
11. Claim objections and claims rejections in Paper no. 5 have been overcome by the present amendment and response.


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Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hai Vo whose telephone number is (703) 605-4426. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday, 8:30 to 5:00 (EAST). If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Terrel Morris can be reached on (703) 308-2414. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 872-9310 for regular communications and (703) 872-9311 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0661.

HV
February 5, 2002


TERREL MORRIS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1700

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